

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5144

日八月六日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1877.

二年

號七月八英

港香

PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 6. KRONPRINZESSIN, Danish bark, 845t. P. Hansen, Newchwang 15th June.
Boms—ED. SCHELLHAS & Co.

August 6. IRAOUDDY, French str. 2,455t. Bulo, Marsice 1st July, Naples 3rd. Port Said 7th, Suez 8th, Aden 14th, Gallo 23rd, Singapore 30th, and Saigon 6th August. Mails and General—MERCHANTS MARITIMES.

August 6. BOMBAT, British str. 749, H. E. Smith, Wampoa 5th August—P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 6. EUDOXIE ADOLPHINE, French bark, 2,450t. A. Martin, Newchwang 23rd June. Boms—CARLOWITZ & Co.

August 6. GUNTHER ADOLPH, German bark, 272. J. Neumann, Newchwang 4th July. Boms—ED. SCHELLHAS & Co.

August 6. DEUTSCHLAND, Dutch bark, 269.

J. Tiedemann, Newchwang 21st June. Boms—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

August 6. WARRIOR, British bark, 913. Wm. Baumann, Cardiff 20th March. Coals—ORDRE.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE, 8th AUGUST 1877.

Norma, British steamer, for Swatow.

Patroon, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

August 6. TCHING-SHING, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

August 6. ADELA, British steamer, for Singapore and Bombay.

August 6. CHOCOLA, British bark, for Newchwang.

August 6. PATROON, British str. for Singapore and London.

August 6. BENITA, German bark, for Guan.

August 6. F. A. DREWS, German bark, for Guan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For PROUDMAY, str. from Marseilles, &c.—FOR HOKKOW.

From SAIGON, 1st June, and 62 Chinese.

From Marseilles—Marsas. Winter and apparel, and Bode and servant.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

From Marseilles—Mr. Carl Ley, DEPARTED.

Per PATROON, str. for Singapore, &c.—Mr. Alex. Montjoly, 20 Chinese and 2 distressed seamen.

TO DEPART.

Per Norma, str. for Swatow—200 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French bark *Eudoxie Adolphe* reports left Newchwang on 25th June, and had light winds the first part, and heavy weather the middle part, the latter part light winds.

The Dutch bark *Deutschland* reports left Newchwang on 21st June, and had variable winds and fair weather; after which heavy weather and a high sea; the latter part light winds and calm.

The French mail steamer *Transsuday* reports left Marseilles on 1st July. Naphes on the 1st. Port Said on the 7th. Sues on the 8th. Aden on the 14th, Gallo on the 23rd, Singapore on the 30th, and Saigon on 3rd August, and had light winds and fair weather throughout.

The Danish bark *Kronprinsessen* reports left Newchwang on 13th June, and had fair weather until the 12th, and heavy weather the 13th and 14th, and had variable winds and fair weather; after which heavy weather and a high sea; the latter part light winds and calm.

The British bark *Gutes Adolf* reports left Newchwang on 4th July, and had light winds and the weather until the 12th, then experienced a heavy gale from the East, veering South, with a tremendous high sea, lasting two days. The bark *Witt* reports left Newchwang on 4th N.E. and 12th S.E. with a high and irregular sea, still a gale, and had light variable winds and calm.

The British bark *Wittor* reports left Marseilles on 2nd July, and had variable winds and the weather until the 12th, then experienced a heavy gale from the S.W. with a tremendous high sea, lasting two days. On 1st June experienced a gale with a heavy sea running, then light winds until the 16th, when experienced a gale until the 20th, from the S.W. From Anjer fine, clear weather, and from the South to S.W.

EOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

July 1. May, British steamer, from Hongkong.

22. Viking, British steamer, from Wanchai.

23. Condor, British bark, from Saigon.

24. Illyrian, Italian bark, from Cadiz.

25. Leda, British bark, from Newchow.

26. Le Comte, French steamer, from Saigon.

27. Bertram, British steamer, from Saigon.

28. Conquest, British steamer, for Shanghai.

29. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

23. Opal, Dutch steamer, from Rho.

24. Viking, British steamer, from Fochow.

25. Condor, British bark, from Cardiff.

26. Illyrian, Italian bark, from Cadiz.

27. Leda, British bark, from Newchow.

28. Le Comte, French steamer, from Saigon.

29. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

30. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

31. Le Comte, French steamer, for Batavia.

32. Opal, British steamer, for Batavia.

33. Viking, British steamer, for Batavia.

34. Condor, British steamer, for Batavia.

35. Illyrian, Italian bark, from Cadiz.

36. Leda, British bark, from Newchow.

37. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

38. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

39. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

40. Opal, British steamer, for Batavia.

41. Viking, British steamer, for Batavia.

42. Condor, British bark, for Aden.

43. Illyrian, Italian bark, for Batavia.

44. Leda, British bark, for Aden.

45. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

46. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

47. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

48. Opal, British steamer, for Batavia.

49. Viking, British steamer, for Batavia.

50. Condor, British bark, for Aden.

51. Illyrian, Italian bark, for Batavia.

52. Leda, British bark, for Aden.

53. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

54. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

55. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

56. Opal, British steamer, for Batavia.

57. Viking, British steamer, for Batavia.

58. Condor, British bark, for Aden.

59. Illyrian, Italian bark, for Batavia.

60. Leda, British bark, for Aden.

61. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

62. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

63. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

64. Opal, British steamer, for Batavia.

65. Viking, British steamer, for Batavia.

66. Condor, British bark, for Aden.

67. Illyrian, Italian bark, for Batavia.

68. Leda, British bark, for Aden.

69. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

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71. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

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76. Leda, British bark, for Aden.

77. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

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79. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

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102. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

103. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

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106. Condor, British bark, for Aden.

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109. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

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111. Preman, British bark, for Aden.

112. Opal, British steamer, for Batavia.

113. Viking, British steamer, for Batavia.

114. Condor, British bark, for Aden.

115. Illyrian, Italian bark, for Batavia.

116. Leda, British bark, for Aden.

117. Bertram, British steamer, for Batavia.

118. Conquest, British steamer, for Batavia.

119. Preman, British bark

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FOR 1877.
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Sources, and no pains have been spared to
render it COMPLET in Every Respect.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPoa.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMoy.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

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AERATED WATER MAKERS.

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Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [827]

The Messengers Maritime steamer
arrived from Manila, Sth June, 1877.

Yokohama, 2nd June, 1877.

London, 12th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 9th June, 1877.

London, 10th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 11th June, 1877.

London, 12th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 14th June, 1877.

London, 15th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 17th June, 1877.

London, 18th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 20th June, 1877.

London, 21st June, 1877.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1877.

Yokohama, 23rd June, 1877.

London, 24th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 26th June, 1877.

London, 27th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1877.

Yokohama, 29th June, 1877.

London, 30th June, 1877.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1877.

Yokohama, 1st July, 1877.

London, 2nd July, 1877.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1877.

Yokohama, 4th July, 1877.

London, 5th July, 1877.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1877.

Yokohama, 7th July, 1877.

London, 8th July, 1877.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1877.

Yokohama, 10th July, 1877.

London, 11th July, 1877.

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London, 26th July, 1877.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1877.

Yokohama, 28th July, 1877.

London, 29th July, 1877.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1877.

Yokohama, 31st July, 1877.

London, 1st August, 1877.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1877.

Yokohama, 3rd August, 1877.

London, 4th August, 1877.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1877.

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London, 25th August, 1877.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1877.

Yokohama, 27th August, 1877.

London, 28th August, 1877.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1877.

Yokohama, 30th August, 1877.

A SCENE OF PEACE AMID THE DIN OF WAR.

The special correspondent of *The Times* at Shumla's writing, as follows:—
The more one sees in this land the less one understands it. Yesterday I returned here from Yenan on my way to the Danube, where it is thought something is about to happen, and I naturally expected to see some signs of bustle and excitement. The Russians are furiously bombarding certain places, and everybody expects that in a few days there will be a general outbreak. I have, however, been disappointed. And that is the attitude of this people? I include Bulgarians and Greeks, for in the matter of stability all are nearly on a par. Shall I know how a Western nation would behave under similar circumstances. Take the railway station of Shumla Read for example. It is only twelve miles from Head-quarters, or seven miles from Kastchik? My servant and I were the only visible human beings, until the Cossack who stands to attention when a train arrives, was covered as a study conundrum. What a scene!—
It is a scene of peace, but it would be the picture of indescribable activity. Special trains would whiz through it night and day; orderlies would be scurrying hither and thither; and I am afraid much bad language would be heard night and day among a crowd of over-worked and fatigued officials. Hurry, worry, noise, and bustle! that is what one has witnessed, or, at any rate, in war. But nothing to do with business. The powers that be are at a standstill. Poor General Zamorski, returned from an excursion to the neighbouring villages, sul-welcomed me back from Yenan. I enquired about the expected train, and Mr. Zamorski very civilly asked by telegraph where it was. From the reply received I found there were still two hours to wait, so I had the horses sent out of the stable, and I accepted an invitation to take a walk in the surrounding country. It was impossible to find a more peaceful picture than that little parlour in Mr. Zamorski's dwelling-house presented on the very brink of such a history-making as we expected? As my host sat pouring out the tea, with his chubby little daughter standing on his knee trying to stick a large rose in the indulgent father's hair, it was impossible to realize the devilry of the world outside. The time after tea was spent in the garden, which is about an acre in extent, and has been reclaimed from the futile wilderness around by Mr. Zamorski's own hands. It is a microcosm of what this whole land might, could, and should be. It is laid out in a flower and kitchen garden, the former glorious in its blaze of summer beauty, the latter crammed with fruit-trees and herbs, all well trained and pruned. The station master, who is a very friendly person, consumes the half of what this acre produces, so the rest is given away to people who are too lazy to produce food for themselves. There is absolutely no market. New-laid eggs are five a penny, chickens two-pence a-piece, and a fat goose sixteen at Shumla. As one walked among apricot trees loaded with fast ripening fruit, and grapes, plums, apples, and pears, it was impossible to find a more peaceful picture than that little parlour in Mr. Zamorski's dwelling-house presented on the very brink of such a history-making as we expected?

As my host sat pouring out the tea, with his

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trying to stick a large rose in the indulgent

father's hair, it was impossible to realize the

devilry of the world outside. The time after

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EXTRACTS.

GRANDFATHER ADAM.
Weep, Grandfather Adam, weep no more.
You were the luckiest of men.
You knew not Gladstone—Junkin's pen.
Nor Campbell's voice could make you son.
To you what was spirit of corps,
And what the talking of Big Bon?
Weep, Grandfather Adam, weep no more.
You were the luckiest of men.
You never suffered from a boro.
You never had to rise at ten.
You never asked a woman when?
You never cursed the books you wore—
Weep, Grandfather Adam, weep no more—
London.

LADY BELL'S CATECHISM.
(From *Pepys's Re-Studded* by H. Chorltondeley.)

[Pepys.]

What's your "land-star," sir?—My Duke of York.
And what's the word of "wom'r"!—"For sight."
Where does the "buck" run?—"From his hon'ble lip
(Wish I had the look, just now—awfully lip!)."
What's "smile and smile," and not end false?—My sweet!
What looks as if they "dreamt a value"!—"How feart!"
What's her arm?—A "wreath, moonlight wreath."
Her hand?—"so white, so warm!"—A spectre rare
(The only rule to which I know, my pat!)
Stuff! pay attention now, and don't forget!
Where is the "glam of fashion"?—"In her eye."
(You'll put me in a passion if you try!—)
What's the "mould of form"? then?—"Holt's bonnet."
(Good gracious! Tom, I think you're sitting on it!—)
What's "each changefulness vapour"?—"The moon."
It's nothing of the sort, you know!—A spoon!—
What's "chaperon yet, 't' all should turn away"?
(Hollo! this glam is getting damp, I say!—)
A "thing of beauty and a joy" what is it, tell me?
Me love and loving every may not!

ADVENTURES IN A SOUTH AFRICAN BUCK HUNT.

Hard by this very camp a keen sportsman was lately pursuing a buck. He had no dogs except a pet Syke terrier to help in the chase, nothing but his pony and rifle, and to trust Kafir; yet the hard-pressed buck had to trust into the safety of the thorny scrub for shelter and a moment's rest. In an instant the hunter was off his pony, and had sent the Kafir into the bush to drive out the buck, that he might have a shot the moment it emerged from the cover. Instead of this, the expected buck, however, I must tell you the story never started what became of him—came full cry from the Kafir in the scrub, of "Oh, my mother, oh my father, of my friend, and relation, I die, I die!" The master, much astonished, pursued as well as he could into the little patch of tangled brambles and bushes, and there he saw his crouching Kafir stooping motionless beneath a low branch round which was coiled a large and venomous snake. The creature had struck at the man's head as he crept beneath and its forked tongue had firmly embeded in the Kafir's woolly pate. The watched beated dared not stir an inch, he dared not even put up his hands to free himself, and there he remained, motionless and despairing, uttering those loud shrieks. His master had him stay perfectly still, and taking glass aim at the snake's body, fired and bled it in two. He then with a dexterous jerk disengaged the barbed head, and, clutching the quivering head and neck outside the bushes. Here was the only marvellous part of the story. "How did he know it was a venomous snake?" I asked. "Oh, well, the little dog can run up to play with the head, and the snake, or rather his body, struck out at it, bit in the paw, and it died in ten minutes."—A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa.

FROM KIOTO AND THE TAIVAN ON THE WAY.

We found accommodations never so very bad; in all the villages of any size, and the Japanese hotels are as good (according to Japanese ideas of comfort) as those in any other country. The rooms are clean and a warm bath is always to be obtained. The natives sleep rolled in quilts of cotton, and from these fairly comfortable European beds can be easily conformed by spreading one for a mattress, rolling up a blanket for a pillow, and using a third as a coverlet. We always found the people at the inns civil and attentive in their service. During the whole journey of four or five days, from Kioto to Tokio, we lived on Japanese food, with the exception of four small pots of Liebig's extract of beef, and some spirits and tobacco. Eggs and fish are always to be obtained, and occasionally fish, with other dishes, the origin of which the European traveller would do well not to ask. If accepted on terms, some of these are by no means bad.

The Japanese appear to travel a great deal about their own country, and to visit their residences frequently. Native guide-books and itineraries are to be obtained along the roads of importance. They usually give the distance between the towns and villages, and a list of the best inns at each place. On leaving Kioto, it is the custom, in some parts of the country, for the landlord to ask you where you intend to stop the next night, and he will then give you an introduction to some inn-keeper at the place you mention, with whom he presumably has some understanding. These introductions are often useful, if one arrives in an out-of-the-way place at night, in which case the landlord might be looked on with suspicion. Sometimes, too, the inns may be crowded, and then the keeper of an introduction will find the landlord inclined to make some new efforts to accommodate him. In the hill-country the rooms are usually in sets of three, one behind the other, rising in steps, the highest being furthest from the road. These inns had chiefly been built to accommodate the trains of Daimios in their progresses to the Capital. The "Yakumon," or officers, occupied the highest rooms; these "Shumon" or soldiers, the next, and the coolies and servants the lowest. The highest room will appear to be kept for the most distinguished guests. As we carried papers stating that we were English officers—Yakumon, the country people called us, we were always shown into the highest room, and in such cases it even appeared as if the landlord intended guests of considerable rank to accommodate the "Kafir" tribes, and a person de-

clared to have grown much more Republican in their ideas, and no distinction appeared to be made.

The landlady will often wait on those whom she considers important guests in person. This, however, is but a doubtful advantage, for it usually means that you and your wife are bound to you by a creature with black teeth and sharp fangs (according to the hideous stories of the people in Japan), instead of a trim little "muse" (a girl), with peach teeth and laughing black eyes, who watches you all the time with mingled astonishment and curiosity.

On the whole, one can travel in Japan with comparative comfort, and without encountering the fifth and singular place, where the best and the fairest of European generally meet in the far East. If the traveler makes up his mind to do it, and can't find Englishmen, and English officers, one must make up his mind to carry the immodestments of a provincial civilization with him. His progress, however, would be slow, and each additional cold he found it necessary to employ would be a new cause of delay. *Geographical Magazine.*

MODE OF SALUTATION AMONG THE INGCS.

In his account of a visit to the "Ainos" in the Japanese Island of Yesso, the Rev'd W. Denning, thus describes the formal salute in vogue among the natives:—"The younger man drew up, exactly opposite the old man, and they looked each other in the face in the most solemn manner; they then extended their hands, and raised them till on a level with each other's faces; then with eyes cast downward they commenced rubbing their hands, the old man in a low tone addressed a long form of greeting to the other, who occasionally took a glance at the neighbouring villages, for the men to assemble and take part in the sport."

On the following morning, as we were breakfasting under a spreading mimosa-tree, Mathlapi joined us and partook of our repast, which consisted of alternate morsels of antelope and hippopotamus flesh, cooked on skewers over fire. The fat of the latter animal is very delicate, and when cured resembles mild bacon, rendering the dry, insipid antelope-meat more juicy and palatable; this Mathlapi somehow managed to scratch himself. He seized the miscreant fork, declaring it to have become his prisoner in consequence. It was useless to remonstrate, and Mathlapi kept the fork. "About a couple of hundred hunters, all armed with assegais and knobbed sticks, or 'Kurts,' had now assembled at the kraal, and performed a dance previous to starting in search of the game which abounds in the neighbourhood of the Engool hills. After the important ceremony of drinking beer with their chief was over, the hunting party saluted forth towards some low hills scattered over with mimosa- or thorn-trees, where some game was expected to lie. As the men and two, and spread themselves over the country, they formed a vast circle, towards the centre of which they gradually drove the game as they began to close in with shouts and yells. A number of dogs also took part in the sport, barking with great energy, as they assisted their masters to compass the game. The circle was so contrived that its centre formed an open flat or plain, on to which a variety of antelopes and other small animals bounded forth, rushing wildly about, not knowing how to make their escape, being hemmed in on all sides. 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